Thompson, Robert
A brief sketch of the early history of Guelph

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A BRIEF SKETCH

OF THE

ARLY HISTORY OF GUELPH.

BY ROBERT THOMPSON,

A FIRST YEAR'S SETTLER.

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EARLY HISTORY OF GUELPH.

BY ROBERT THOMPSON.

A FIRST YEAR'S SETTLER.

In the spring of 1855, my father with his family, came to reside in the Town of Galt. He purchased a lot on the west side of the Grand River, and erected a house where we resided for about two years. Galt was at that time places of about 70 to 80 inhabitants, with one store between great and near mill a cooper's shop, a distiller, and about ten dwelling-houses. On the morning of the 23rd of April 1827 my attention was aroused by a small group of men and an Indian on the opposite side of the river I was then a boy of about ten years and possessing, as I believed I did a fair share of full-fledged curiosity in seeing and knowing all that was going on around me, I hastened to the spot, and very soon gathered from the conversation that the party was preparing to start for a place they called the Block, somewhere west of the Township of Waterloo. So far as memory serves me the party were as follows. Mr Galt, Dr Dunlop, Charles Prior Rolls, McDonald (late Sheriff of Goderich), W Hume Goodall of Galt, and one a eight or ten men and whom between four or eleven I knew—as Henry and Curtis Lambert, Stiles, and Dr Wilson all residents at or near Galt. The teams belonged to Abell an Indian and were loaded with pork flour whiskey etc The easiest part of Waterloo through which they had to pass was at that time but thickly sett ed, and only one settler in the entire Township of Guelph, this was a man named Fife who had about two years previous squatted near the westerly limits of the Township, about Two and a half miles from the town, the creek means up through his farm is still known as Fife's Creek. The distance to be travelled from Galt was about seventeen miles, and for the most part was over a no gh road but by noon had reach. The carriage left Galt at eight o clock in the morning and reached their destination about five o clock in the afternoon As many of the new-comers as the party as could be accommodated took shelter for the night in a log shanty which had been erected a few days previous by the surveyors the remainder as best they could some under the waggons and others in temporary covered with the branches of trees.

The shanty stood about thirty yards north of where the Grand Trunk Railway Passenger Station is to stands. As the story run they had a grand jollification that night what was lacking in domestic comfort was more than made up by convivial cheer—for if they were so few they just had plenty.

Mr Gall in another was a man of more than ordinary refinement, and in nine consecutively shows the strength of mind. The Doctor was but very little above the average size. But in stature—not of very different type. Though liberal and generous at heart, he was gruff and uncouth in manner, and withal was very eccentric. An incident in this connection may perhaps be worth relating :—It early drew most becoming Mr Gall in raising his way out of his dark poverty by talents important to mind on the Darwen shore, whereupon he was greatly despised, and turned out at the top of his years. Get you on body—of fools a shire, yet great humble brute. On the morning of the 22nd, the party proceeded to the spot, where stood the Hasleden Tree—it was a large blood-eyes or sugar maple about two feet in diameter. It was now cut down by the axe man. Mr Gall and the Doctor were only a few blows before and after. On the centre of this stump the surveyor, John MacDonald divided his compass staff, and declared it to be the centre to the early prospectors. Lots were handed officially presented itself at this juncture. This tree stood near the banks of the River Speed, which formed the extreme western limit of the plot; or village as it was to be the proper for the town; and how to fix the centre and circumference on one and the same spot was a problem very difficult to solve. The Doctor, however was quite equal to the emergency and at once suggested the balance line to stand all present gave hearty consent. The stump was afterwards fenced round, neatly levelled and a square stone on the top with the date placed on it, which remained as the town clock for so many years.

Early shipment export and manufacturing were brought into prominence at conclusion of various hands to the place, somewhat, the first great thoroughfare was a requirement for trade in Hasleden to transport raw materials for the workmen and their families. In the early days of the village were kept very busy in clearing up the land and carrying for season a thoroughfare of a town. Four of these sugared streets were laid out and shooting. Two of these to meet on Wakening street—one opposite the plan by hall of Mercer & Canny and the other on the premises of F. W. Stones, Esq.

This one was the first blacksmith's shop, and was occupied by John Lynch father of on respected townsman Jesse Lynch and was to settle in the harness at being the first to settle in the new living in the town. The house at present seen and by Dr Hector on Queen street, was erected the same year by Mr. Hector, and as a residence it is standard but now was one spied by us. It is still seated on to good condition, and likely to out for one hundred years longer unless the other three buildings it was of a sacred or hearn kept.

And last, also home was used by D. Allan Esq., on the bank of the Speed, by an on the Priory. This house alone is a large size and quality of no nature.

The mill was laid up in about fifty by thirty feet, with a wing or lean-to at each end, all of was all finished in first-class style in 1838. It was originally intended to get up a handsome mill for the company's employees, and was also the residence of Mr. Gall for some time previous to he being possible. The south wing which an unfinished state, was set apart as a tavern and occupied by Mr Rolfe. Mr Allen acted as landlord for a short.

Early in July a stunning celebration was needed, and finally the King's birthday was fixed upon for the occasion. All hands were soon set to work in making the necessary preparations.

A large house building to be called a market house was soon in course of erection and was to be used on the occasion as a place of amusement and festivity. In view of the coming event another tavern was also soon in course of erection.

The building stood on the north side of and Market Square nearly opposite the Royal Hotel, and was kept by one Philip Jones. A business shade had by the Unes finished his contract of cutting and clearing what was then called the Broad Road now Waterloo Road, extending from the

Waterloo line in the town a distance of six miles. He soon after commenced another contract chopping and clearing the road through the Township of Pickering or Glengy Reserve. The Company with his few acquaintances were then getting all their supplies from Mr. Shade, viz., pork, flour whiskey, etc. etc. so that terms were almost daily on the road from Galt. By this means the settlers were enabled to take but very few the first time to the new town. My father and brother being here at the time was not an additional inducement to me to make a choice of so much notoriety. The King's birthday happening to fall on Sunday the celebration must necessarily come off on Monday the 19th but Sunday first and not prove a day of rest. The new market house was only about half completed. The ale had to be dressed and made ready for the roast, and parties other little preliminaries requisitory to the occasion. Early on Monday the various fun-making parties began to flock in. The land from Little York, now Toronto, was in abundance. Mr Gurnett, of Gurnett's Corner of the Credit Branch, was present, and had quite a lengthy retinue in his next house.

Waterloo, Guelph, Brantford, and Dundas were all represented. About five hundred strangers in all were present early in the morning. The drones of an ox was placed on a swivel in front of a burning log pile and turned on a spit for about six hours. The ox was roasted in his hide and served up. Two pot ash kettles of potatoes were by this the also ready for serving up, together with plenty of bread and cheese, ale and whiskey. The latter commenced were applied at a pitch but brought on illness. The only attempt at entertainment being the band and banners of the Scotch Settlement. The band had been made up of the fifers of the militia and consisted of the men had been treated who but very few of those who partook believed that the whole of the ox was roasted.

Next on the programme was the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the two first stone built shops in the town. One of these was intended for a bank. It was located on, or about the spot where the Great Trunk Farmacque Station now stands. It was finished in the spring of 1828 and used for some months as an office by some of the Canada Company's clerks. The property was subsequently purchased from the Company by the late Dr. Alling. This building was used by the latter gentleman in order to make room for a large two-story brick dwelling. This was likewise demolished to make room for the present house. It is of or reduced to rear a brick house located a few chains further to the east. Mr. David Matthews was the teacher at the time and the first ten or fifteen years. It was also used as a meeting-house or church by the various religious denominations for several years after its erection. The amusements of the day were various and diversified. The only drag that attended much sport was in a due fixing of wooden carriers. Those were made of beech and maple logs, about two feet in length and six feet in circumference. A two-inch bore was made with three strong iron bands generally in only a other the best or second shot. A few lights brought the day's proceedings to a close for all. The several parties separated those however of the more aristocratic remained for the evening. A ball and supper was to come off in the Priory. It a tables were spread in the same in lining up to a splendid state. Feasting early to night sat down to a sumptuous supper. Mr Galt at the head of the table and the old Doctor acting as Vice. What followed the removing of the cloth may be cold, imagined than described. Suffice it to say the music drove on my ears in clinker and yet the good was grown to be. The ball was held off by Mr Galt and Miss Linden Eastlake in the evening, however a new a round of dis a Thes as Reeve, acting as Constable pro tem. while endeavor to by Pottery notes, had one of the names badly cut by a carving knife in the nose of one of the dames. For an was in consequence appointed Grey Rose acting as sergeant's watchman. This Reeve was father of the first child born in the town. Louisa Reeve Jones, was the grandee of a house and lot a few years from the Canada Company pres-

lead to the first horse in the race. The list referred to is eighty-five on Quebec street.

A local explosion is building continued during the remaining part of the season. The buildings, however, were for the most part, of a somewhat different class from those erected in the early part of the season. A frame store was erected and kept by the firm of Gibbon & Lowden. It stood where the grocery and meat stands on East Market Square, near the Grand Trunk Station.

A new mill was erected by the same firm on the site where the People's Mills now stands. Jenkins & Oliver built a store where just opposite the first mentioned on the north west side of the Square.

From mass meeting of other unknown is the writer the business carried on by this firm was a short duration, lasting only some five or five months. Several frame buildings were erected about the northerly side of the Square. One of these is hanged to be Daniel Weighton, and existing a short distance from town and inhabit of the enterprising owners of McQuillan's block on Wyndham street. Early in the spring of 1840 two other stores were opened on the south side of Upper Market Square—one by Thomas McCann, who occupied a log house opposite the Gail Hotel. The other was a frame building a little further eastward, which was Charles McCrae as the proprietor.

The first book now my property was the one used in the establishment at the same. By the index it would appear that he had the names of about eighty of his customers on his books, which comprised nearly if not quite all the adult male portion of the inhabitants then in the town.

This book is at the disposal of any who might be curious enough to know what the average price of whisky or Jamaica rum fifty years ago. Though the winter of 1839-40 was unusually mild little was done in the way of building during.

Quite a number of the company's workmen were retained and employed during the winter in opening and extending the roads leading into the bush.

Early in spring the work was resumed under the management of a new foreman—a young Englishman named Stickland, who had been in the town by no means a few years, and professing to have had some practical experience in new country life.

Mr Gall first and well known in Toronto, and was so favourably impressed with his abilities, based on well authenticated recommendations that he brought him to Guelph a total and final y gave him the entire superintendent of the company's works which contained mainly for a few months in bridge building and other general improvements.

By this time the town had contained such proportions that it was deemed desirable to add an fortnightly fair. So the first Monday in May and November were the days named.

The first May fair in the 3d was a day long to be remembered. The show of stock, however, was something very different from what was exhibited at our last Exeter Fair. Three oxen and two yoke of oxen comprised the entire stock on the ground.

It was a rare thing in those days for gatherings of this sort to pass off without a few fights. On this occasion it was Irishmen pitted against Yankees. Two brothers named Sullivan appear to have been the principal actors on the Yankee side. A row commenced at a early opened booth called the "Horn of Plenty kept by one Charles McDaper, resulting very unfavourably for the poor Yankees. As soon as that affray was over one of the bystanders hurried off to town in Jack Sweet's where a number of Yankees were collected, and told them that the Yankees had gauged out a bushel of Irishmen's eyes. This, of course was the signal for a general onslaught upon the perpetrators. The Yankees only about half a dozen in number persuading that the odds were against them, and that they were

likely to be again overpowered, and for refuge in the direction of their hunting-house with twin their kinsmen of Irishmen close on their heels. They succeeded, however in reaching the house and getting the door closed before their pursuers overtook them. This was a small log house which stood on the left where Cook's Hotel now stands on Cook street, and kept as a tavern or boarding house by a man named Sanders Matthews and his wife, I believe. The Irishmen however, were determined not to be foiled and began to force open the door

My father happening to be in the house at the time and perceiving that the Quakers were all armed with guns, and fully determined to use them should the others force an entrance, quietly got out through a small window at the rear end and went round to the street on some pretending there that another would attempt to barricade it they proceeded in entering the house and finally succeeded in persuading three to leave, still remaining themselves at all the Quakers they could find in town.

Mr. Shade from Salt, who was well known to be a Yankee, was in town, but took the precaution of keeping out of the way. He owns a very fine house, and put up at Jones' Hotel.

Now it was quite believed that the poor animal was suspected of being Yankee, too, from the fact that on the morning when it was brought out of the stable it was across the tail.

An action for damages was instituted against Jones, resulting in a verdict for the plaintiff for sixty dollars and costs. Jones left soon after and was succeeded by a man named Vankleeck.

Quite a number of antagonistic cases in driving the early part of the season. Among them were some eight or ten families from Parsley in Scotland.

The majority of these were temporarily quartered in a large log house newly erected for Mr. Hastings. The house stood on what is now the site of the Farmers' Bank, a little north-east of the new English Church. It was destitute of both sash, window glass or doors. When Dr. Hay took charge of these Parsley bodies, as he was pleased to call the s, he at his special charge, and took an interest in selecting farms for them, one. Some of these I believe, were among the first settlers in that part of the township known as the Parsley Block. He also acted as their physician for a time as I would suppose from a little incident related by Mr. Strickland in the above referred to. This gentleman assumed himself occasionally in a sure going to Doctor's consultations and relates the following amusing anecdote as he says, one time in particular. He came to my office and inquired for me. On being informed by the store porter (Mr. Fielding father of the present landlord of the Coast Waters Hotel), That I had gone out, he said he told him he was going home back to take the colonel and play a game on my horse and trust those Parsley bodies to their own shifts. What all of them, do be to be sure. They are but just arrived and I no get as far as pigs on the voyage, and some of their boys must be taken off on account of the land we shall have all sick or on hands and we'll be on it to spare the baby.

The fall as was now drawing when the subject of holding another King's birthday celebration arose be considered. And the problem as to how it was to be done that was of all the most perplexing. Some were in favour of a great ball at all events others considered it a matter of small be hooked. A few however, of the more economical thought there would be far more fun out of a basket of wine than either of the two first mentioned. The vote being taken it was so and that whiskey I of a large quantity. So on the morning of the 19th, a barrel of whiskey was rolled out and placed in the middle of some of notwithstanding the limited means of advertising in those days a goodly number were in attendance, and as usual be expected things began to get tolerably lively towards evening. The proceedings were brought to a end by a grand concert as quite a number of the more de veiled remained around the much-loved spot and were seen at a late hour sitting

ne-tances alone, the site of [illegible] the house changing hands? 1 We Won't Go Home Till Morning.

The 12th day of [illegible] 1838 — [illegible] observed for the last time in Canada — the old custom of [illegible] the burning of it as many of the old residents as could be collected in the town assembled.

In order to [illegible] the [illegible] history of the Post office. On [illegible] a regular [illegible] Post [illegible] — in 1828 the [illegible] was [illegible] Ferrol, [illegible] Mr. Hamilton, [illegible] Dundas, [illegible] in the above state-[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

ness a Mr Wallace, father of the Mr D. Wallace of the township of Eramosa; the other a man name Thorn from Paisley Scotland, who died very shortly after his arrival in town.

Messrs Perry, of Fort Hope in Canada, who had the contract of building the Guelph Mills, arrived in Guelph with a staff of builders and millwrights on the 30th of April, 1827. The mill was up and running on the 19th of December following.

The first Sunday School was opened by Mr Buchanan, Brituish Consul, on August 1828, while in Guelph on a visit for a few days from New York. It was in a small log house on South Market Square owned by the late Benjamin Harmon, who, with his wife was among the first settlers.

The first school teacher in the town was a man named Dawes, who opened a private school for a few months towards the end of 1827.

An office for job printing was opened on Wyndon street early in 1828, by a man named Chatterton calling only some six months.

The Canada Company's office of a newly laid out town for the first meeting days in the town was awarded to the late Jotson Hodgett, Esq. who had a house standing in the summer of 1827-8. This lot is situate on the corner of Quebec street and St. George's square lately the property of Mr. Messrs. Hoffman

The first marriage solemnized was that of Christopher Keough to Miss Ann Green in September 1827. Mr. Keough is still living, and resides adjacent to the town.

The first preaching elsewhere in the town was a Rowler Welsh, in 1827.

Thomas Lynch was the first born white in new Irving in Guelph

LIST OF THE NAMES OF THE FIRST YEAR'S SETTLERS IN GUELPH STILL LIVING.

Jas. Lynch, Mark Henry, Robt. Thompson, Jas. McQuillan, Mrs. Jas. McQuillan, John Murdoch, Mrs. Richard Allen, Mrs. John Kennedy, Jr. (widow) Daniel Wilkie, Rich. Wilkie, Alex. McDonald, Widow McDonald Alex. Kennedy (teacher) Thos McIlrath Mrs. H Reed, Jr to Gil. Mrs. Charles M Hugo, Mrs. John McIntyre Mrs Jas M Hugo, Mrs. Sodom Mrs Bishop, Mrs. Tolton, Rory McCrae Wm McCrae Henry Foster, Jas. Basham, Mrs. Macdonald (widow) next to of Alex. Macdonald Mrs McCrae (widow), mother of Wm. and Rory McCrae Wm Croft M as F Marcuse, Mrs. Henry Alex. Campbell Thomas Daly

SECOND YEAR'S SETTLERS.

Wm McCrae Sand. McCrae, Mrs Ann Mitchol Mrs. Jane Ritchie, Martin Daley, Isaac Lewis Mrs. Murray Will a n Patterson Robert Patterson Mrs. Charles McWilliams, Mrs Laird, widow Thomas Lynch Joseph Morgan, Wm Logan, Arch Murdock estate, John McCorkindale John Dunn Jas. Keough Wm Beckham Beckett M. Fagan South McFagan, Robert Knowles, Mrs Fields James McKenzie, William McKenzie, John McKenzie, David McKenzie Gavin McKeen's Robert M. Kenzie

List of some of those known to be a been resident in or Guelph in the winter of 1827-8 in addition to those already given or referred to in the narrative :—Chas. Armstrong, D. S. Akins, Chas. Boyington, Thos. Baker

Clark, Bygate Jack Millard, John Clark James Coleman Robert Clark, Ed. Carroll John Clark, James Carruthers Daniel Dunigan Wm. Dollamore James Ellis Robert Elliott John Foster John Farrell, Wm. Gregg David Gibbie, Edward Gilmore Daniel Hall Louis Howard Job Hall, John Herriott George Henry Thomas Johnson Thomas Kelly Wm. Keenly Kenell Robson Caleb Learmont, John Lennox Thomas Low, Malcolm Lawrence John McArthur Michael Mullen Wm. McCrae, John McDonald Jas. McCrae John McLeod McLaren & Miller John McCord Hugh McDonell Peter Macleod Chas. Rose John Gaffney, John Smith Geo. Wallace Alex. Reid Wm. Johnson, Richard Johnson Miles McTavish, J. G. von Meury Framjhaber, Thomas Stewart, Thomas Smith Fenton Molley John Rose, Joseph Milley Robert McCann John McNulty James Thompson, John Thompson, John Tait, W. W. Wright, John Wilson, Matthias Work, Justice Kidd John Mitchell Andrew Ritchie.

ROBERT THOMPSON

Secretary }
Guelph, April 21st, 1877 }

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Mercury Steam Printing House Macdonnell Street.
1877

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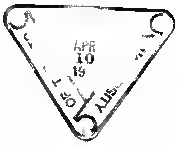
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The shanty stood about thirty yards north of where the Grand Trunk Railway Passenger Station now stands. As the story ran they had a grand jollification that night, what was lacking in domestic comfort was more than made up by convivial cheer—for if they were in for they just had plenty.

Mr. Galt in manner was a man of more than ordinary refinement, and in size considerably above the average of men. The Doctor was but very little above the average size but in manner was of very different type. Though liberal, kind and generous at heart he was gruff and uncouth in manner, and wicked was very excessive. An incident in this connection may perhaps be worth relating :—At early dawn next morning Mr Galt, in making his way out of the dark shanty, by mistake happened to tread on the Doctor's shins whereupon he was greatly incensed, and roared out at the top of his voice, "Oh! ye ga keep off folk's shins, ye great numbkle brute." On the morning of the 23rd the party proceeded to the spot where stood the Historic Tree; it was a large bird-eye or sugar-maple about two feet in diameter. It was soon cut down by the axe men, Mr Galt and the Doctor meanwhile were busy before felling. On the centre line through the surveyor, John McDonald, planted the compass staff, and declared it to be the centre of the city prospective; but a very serious difficulty presented itself at this juncture. The tree stood near the banks of the River Don, which formed the extreme eastern limit of the plot; a difficult acompass as the nice proper for the town and how to fix the centre and cross ference on one and the same spot was a problem very difficult to solve. The Doctor, how ever was quite equal to the emergency and at once suggested the ladies fan to which all present gave hearty consent. The stump was afterwards fenced round neatly levelled and dressed on the top and a sun dial placed on it, which answered as the town clock for several years.

Ready-sawn logmen and unnumerative wags soon brought reinforcements of craftsmen of various kinds to the place insomuch that at great inconvenience was experienced for a time in finding even temporary accommodation for the workmen and the famished. The first three months were mainly occupied in clearing up the land and erecting log houses in different parts of the town. Four of these original structures are still standing. Two of them may be seen on Waterloo-street—one opposite the planing mill of Mercer & Casey and the other on the premises of F W Barron, Esq.

The first was the first blacksmith shop and was occupied by John Lynch (father of our respected townsman James Lynch, and who is entitled to the hon ur of being the first of the old settlers now living in the town. The best and present occupied by Dr. Herod on Queen street, was erected the same year by Mr Price—intended as residence for himself but never was occupied by him. It is still sound and in good condition and likely to last for one hundred years longer unless the other three buildings at use of squared or hewn logs.

And last the house occupied by D Allan Esq on the bank of the Speed known as the Priory. This house is above the average size and quality of log houses.

The main building is about fifty by thirty feet with a wing or lean to at each end which was all finished in first-class style in 1828. It was originally intended as general headquarters for the company's employees, and was also the residence of Mr D. It for some time previous to his being recalled. The south wing while in an unfinished state was occupied as a tavern and occupied by a Mr Read who also acted as Postmaster pro tem.

Early in July an opening celebration was mooted and finally the King's birthday was fixed upon for the occasion. All hands were soon set to work in making the necessary preparations.

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Waterloo line to the town, a distance of six miles. He soon after commenced another contract of chopping and clearing the road through the Township of Puslinch or Clergy Reserve. The Company, with but few exceptions, were then getting all their supplies from Mr. Shade, viz., pork, flour, whiskey, etc., etc., so that teams were almost daily on the road from Galt. By this means the writer was enabled to work his way for the first time to the new town. My father and brother being here at the time was an additional inducement to me to visit the place of so much notoriety. The King's birthday happening to fall on Sunday the sale ration must necessarily come off on Monday the 13th, but Sunday did not prove a day of rest. The new market house was only about half shingled. The ox had to be dressed and made ready for the roast, and various other little preliminaries prepared for the occasion. The day came and the visitors from various parts began to flock in. The band from "Little York," now Toronto, was in attendance. Mr. Gurnett, of Ancaster, editor of the *Gore Gazette*, was present, and had quite a laughable article in his next issue.

Within Galt Examiner and Wentworth were all represented. About five hundred strangers in all were present early in the morning. The dressed ox had been placed in a wheelbarrow in front of a burning log pile and turned as on a spit for all out six hours. He was then cut up pieces and served up. Two pot-ash kettles of potatoes were by this time also ready for serving up, together with plenty of bread, brankets tea and whiskey. The entire company were supplied with a plain but sumptuous dinner, the only attempt at ornamentation being the head and horns of the black place on a large side dish at the head of one of the tables. All were satisfied that the ox had been roasted whole but very few of those who partook believed that the whole of the ox was roasted.

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The day book now my property was the one used in the establishment at the time By the index it would appear that he had the names of about eighty of his customers in its books which compared nearly if not quite all the adult male persons of the inhabitants then in the town.

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By this time the town had assumed such proportions that it was deemed desirable to hold an annual fair. So the first Mondays in May and November were the days named.

The first May Fair in Guelph was a day long to be remembered. The show of stock however, was something very different from what was exhibited at our last Easter Fair These cows and two yoke of oxen comprised the entire stock on the ground.

It was a rare thing in those days for gatherings of this sort to pass off without a few fights. On this occasion it was Irishmen and Yankees Two brothers named Sullivan appear to have been the principal actors on the Yankee side A row commenced at a newly opened tavern called the Horn of Plenty, kept by one Charles McTague resulting very unfavourably for the poor Yankees. As soon as that affray was over one of the bystanders hurried off up town to Jones tavern where a number of Irishmen were collected and told them that the Yankees had gouged out a brother of Irishmen's eyes. Thus, of course was the signal for a general onslaught upon the perpetrators The Yankees, only about half a dozen in number perceiving that the odds were against them and that they were

likely to be again overpowered, fled for refuge in the direction of their boarding-house, with twice their number of Irishmen close at their heels. They succeeded, however, in reaching the house and getting the door closed before their pursuers overtook them. This was a small log-house which stood on the lot where Cook's Hotel now stands on Cork street, and kept as a tavern or boarding-house by a man named Yankee Matthews, still living I believe. The Irishmen, however, were determined not to be foiled, and began to force open the door.

My father happening to be in the house at the time and perceiving that the Yankees were all armed with axes, and fully determined to use them should the others force an entrance, quietly got out through a small window at the rear end and went round to the crowd in front, warning them that murder would surely be committed if they persisted in entering the house, and easily succeeded in persuading them to leave, still vowing vengeance on all the Yankees they could find in town.

Mr Shade, from Galt, who was well known to be a Yankee, was in town, but took the precaution of keeping out of the way. He rode a very fine horse and rig of John Hoke's.

Now it was very believed that the poor animal was suspected of being Yankee too from the fact that in the morning when it was brought out of the stable it was minus the tail.

An action for damages was instituted against James resulting in a verdict for the plaintiff for sixty dollars and costs. Jones left soon after and was succeeded by a man named Vanhouten.

Quite a number of emigrants came in during the early part of the summer among them were some eight or ten families from Paisley in Scotland.

The majority of these were temporarily quartered in a large log house newly erected for Dr Dunlop. This house stood on the south bank of the River Speed a little north-east of the new English Church. It was demolished only six or eight or ten years ago. Doctor Dunlop took the Paisley bodies as he was pleased to call them under his special charge, and took an interest in selecting farms for them also. Some of them I believe were among the first settlers in that part of the township known as the Paisley Block. He also acted as their physician for a time and it would appear from a little incident related by Mr Strickland before referred to. This gentleman annexed himself occasionally in canvassing the Doctor's eccentric ties and relates the following anecdote —I remember he owed me two pounds in particular. He came to my office and inquired for me. On being informed by the store porter (Mr Fielding father of the present landlord of the Great Western Hotel) that I had just gone out he said to tell him when he comes back he takes the calomel and jalap down to my house and treat those Paisley bodies to a dose apiece. What all of them sir? Yes to be sure. They are but just arrived and have got as fat as pigs on the voyage, and some of their bacon must be taken off or with this heat we shall have them all sick on our hands and tell him not to spare the jalap.

The time was now nearing when the subject of holding another King's birthday celebration must be considered. And the question as to how it was to be observed was of all the most perplexing. Some were in favour of a grand ball and supper, others cooler-headed it was another or calomel be roasted. A few however, of the more conservative thought there would be far more fun out of a barrel of whiskey than either of the two first mentioned. The vote being taken it was found that whiskey had a large majority. So on the morning of the 12th a barrel of whiskey was rolled out and placed in the market house and a notwithstanding the limited means of advertising in those days a goodly number were in attendance and as might be expected things began to get tolerably lively towards evening. The proceedings were brought to a close by a grand concert in quite a number of the more devoted lingered around the much loved spot and were seen at a late hour sitting

in ranges along the stone of the market-house singing heartily, "We Won't Go Home Till Morning."

The 12th day of August, 1829, was again observed for the last time in Guelph, the only demonstration being the firing off of the many of the old muskets as could be collected in the neighborhood.

I wish now to return briefly to the history of the Post office. On Reid's removal from the Priory, in the spring of 1828, the appointment was transferred to Mr. Hume, who was at that time residing in the stone store removed to Quebec Street by Joshua G. Oliver on Lot No. 4, a little west of the station. Hume held on to 1832, but his widow still retained the office. The duties became, in those days were very light, as there was but one mail a week to the town on the first three years. A change in the ownership of the property soon after necessitated another removal. It was next located in a small frame house on Macdonell street, near or about its intersection with Sandilands street, in rear of Carter's store. Mrs. Hume was sister to Thomas B. Husband, a Clerk in the Canada Company's employ for nearly two years after the former made it. The city of Rochester in 1827 He was a gentleman of considerable ability and has for many years and still is, I believe, practicing law in that city. It was while Mrs. Hume was in the occupancy of the last mentioned premises that she became the wife of the late Robert C. Peel, Esq. whereupon the office was again removed by Mr. Corbett to his own premises on Cork street the property at present owned and occupied by E. Newton, Esq. On the death of Mrs. Corbett which was soon after Mr. Corbett was formally appointed Postmaster on June 1837 and subsequently married Miss Oliver, daughter of the late James Oliver, Esq. who came from New York with his family to reside in Guelph in 1829. The office was kept moved to Mr. Corbett's the newly erected block corner of Wyndham and Cork streets in 1840. He held the appointment of Postmaster until the time of his death which was in 1861, a period of over twenty four years. He was a man of correct business habits and gave general satisfaction as a public officer. His widow is still living and now resides with her family on Norfolk street.

There were few deaths during the first year all accidental. The first of these was about the end of July. A drover or beer peddler named Stephen Tuttle was in town with a load of beer. On his return to Nelson about three fourths of a mile down the Waterloo Road a tree was blown across the waggon killing him instantly, without injury to either the horse or any part of the waggon except the box. The next was a man named Chase, who was killed by a falling beam while at a house raising on the 1st month of November. He was a carpenter by trade and boarded at Jones Hotel. Though comparatively young man he was very wise—in his way of thinking—he was enough to be a scoffer, and was wont to parade his scepticism occasionally among his fellow boarders. In conversation of night prior one he said to his companions — "Boys, if you have any messages to send I'll take them for you." A man named Farmer was killed on the 17th of March 1828, by a falling tree while out chopping. He had just located on the lot adjoining that now occupied by John Murphy's Esq. known as Mount Farm formerly known as the Dwyer Farm. The other was a man named Church, who was choked by a piece of beef on the Good Friday following while taking his breakfast in Jones tavern. Turner was buried in South Market Square a few feet from the west corner of the stone building recently erected for an arsenal. His remains were never exhumed that I am aware of. The other three were taken away for interment by their friends. Macdonell street was at that time chopped and cleared to the top of Church Hill (as it was then called) and ran some as so slashed which was intended as a burying ground when cleared. A portion of what is known as Harold bury ng ground was cleared off early in August and the first one buried was a man named Reid, one of the first year's settlers in the Scotch Block on Hays Road. Two others were interred the day following—

ons a Mr. Wallace, father of the Mr. D Wallace of the township of Pilkington; the other a man name Thomas from Paisley, Scotland who died very shortly after his arrival in tow

Horace Perry, of Foot Hope millwright, who had the contract of building the Guelph Mills arrived in Guelph with a staff of builders and millwrights on the 29th of April, 1830. The mill was up and running on the 10th of December following

The first Sunday School was opened by Mr Buchanan. British Consul in August 1828, while in Guelph on a visit for a few days from New York. It was in a small log house on South Market Square, owned by the late Benjamin Harrison, who with his wife were among the teachers.

The first school teacher in the town was a man named Davis, who opened a private school for a few months towards the end of 1827.

An office for job printing was opened on Waterloo street early in 1828, by a man named Chesterton, coming from Stamford.

The Canada Company's offices of town lot and house for the first wowing Jones in the town was awarded to the late James Hodgart, Esq., who had a loom running in the winter of 1827 8. This lot is situate on the corner of Quebec street and St. George's square lately the property of the Messrs. Peterman.

The first marriage solemnized was that of Christopher Keough to Miss Ann Green in September 1827 Mrs Keough is still living and resides adjacent to the town

The first preaching phys cian in the town was a Doctor Walsh, in 1827

Thomas Lynch was the first born who is now living in Guelph.

LIST OF THE NAMES OF THE FIRST YEAR'S SETTLERS IN GUELPH STILL LIVING

Jas. Lynch, Hugh Henry Robt Thompson Jas McQuillan, Mrs. Jas. McQuillan Felix Hanlon Mrs M chael allen Mrs Ann Keough D Stanton Donald Wallace, Hugh Wallace Alex McDonald Walter McKee ald Alex Kennedy (butcher) Thos McKee de Mrs McBride John Gallu Mrs. Charles McTague, Mrs John McTague Mrs. Peter McTague, Mrs. Sodie Mrs. Sickers, Mrs Tobin Rory McCrae Wm. McCrae Henry Foster Jas. Benham Mrs Macdonald (widow), mother of Alex. Macdonald Mrs McCrae (widow), mother of Wm. and Rory McCrae Wm Croft Miss F Harrison, Mrs. Henry Alex. Campbell Thomas Daily

SECOND YEAR'S SETTLERS

Wm McCann Saml McCuse Mrs Ann Mitchell Mrs. Jas Ritchie Martin Dulay Isaac Lenix, Mrs Maginic William Patterson Robert Patterson Mrs. Charles McWilliams Mrs Laird (widow), Thomas Lynch Joseph Margin Wm Logan, Arch McCorkindale John McCorkindale John Drew Jas. Keough Wm. Benham, Bernard McTague Sarah McTague, Robert Knowles, Mrs. Fields Janet McKerrie William McKerrie, John McKerrie David McKerrie Gavin McKerrie Robert Mosh, 1010

List of some of those known to have been residents of Guelph in the winter of 1827-8 in addition to those already given or referred to in the narrative —Chas Armstrong D D Akens Chas. Boyington Thos. Baker

Chas. Burns, Jacb Eckert John Clark James Coleman Robert Clark Ed Carroll John Clark James Cornfoot Daniel Dougan Wm. Delmore James Elliott, Robert Elder John Foster, John Farrell Wm Gregg David Gibbs Edward Gilmore Daniel Hill, Louis Howard John Hall, John Harvell George Henry Thomas Johnson Thomas Kelly Wm Kenly Enoch Kenyon Uriah Lamport John Lemax Thomas Lee Malcolm Lymburner James McCarthy Michael Mullen Wm McCrea, John McDonald James McGarr, John McLeod McLaren & Miller John McNeil Hugh McDonald Peter Batchelor Alex Ross John Gaffney John Smith Geo Wallace Alex. Reid Wm Johnson, Richard Johnson Alex. McTavish, J Oliver Barry Pennybaker Thomas Stewart, Thomas Smith Fenton Molloy John Barnes Joseph Molloy Robert McCrea John McNulty James Thompson John Thompson John Tait, W W Wright John Wilson Matthias Wert, James Yates John Mitchell Andrew Ritchie

ROBERT THOMPSON

ELECTORS
Guelph, April 21st 1877

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A BRIEF SKETCH

OF THE

ARLY HISTORY OF GUELPH.

BY ROBERT THOMPSON,

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10

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EARLY HISTORY OF GUELPH.

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A FIRST YEAR'S SETTLER

In the spring of 1825, my father, with his family, came to reside in the Town of Galt. He purchased a lot on the west side of the Grand River, and erected a house where we resided for about two years. Galt was at that time a place of about 70 to 80 inhabitants, with one store, one tavern, grist and saw mill, a cooper's shop, a distillery, and about ten dwelling houses. On the morning of the 22nd of April, 1827, my attention was arrested by a small group of men and ox teams on the opposite side of the river. I was then a boy of about ten years, and possessing, as I believed I did, a fair share of full fledged curiosity in seeing and knowing all that was going on around me, I hastened to the spot, and very soon gathered from the conversation that the party was preparing to start for a place they called the Block, somewhere east of the Township of Waterloo. So far as memory serves me the party were as follows:—Mr. Galt, Dr. Dunlop, Charles Prior, John McDonald (late Sheriff of Goderich), William Goodin of Galt, and some eight or ten axe men and chain bearers—four of whom I knew—as Harry and Curtis Lambert, Stace, and Ira Holdin, all residing in or near Galt. The teams belonged to Absalom Shade, and were loaded with pork, flour, whiskey, etc. The easterly part of Waterloo through which they had to pass was at that time but thinly settled, and only one settler in the entire Township of Guelph; this was a man named Rife, who had about two years previous squatted near the westerly limits of the Township, about five and a half miles from the town, the creek running through his farm is still known as Rife's Creek. The distance to be travelled from Galt was about seventeen miles, and for the most part was over a rough and newly made bush road. The cortege left Galt at eight o'clock in the morning, and reached their destination about five o'clock in the afternoon. As many of the more favoured of the party as could be accommodated took shelter for the night in a log shanty which had been erected a few days previous by the Surveyors; the remainder as best they could, some under the waggons, and some in wigwams covered with the branches of trees.

The shanty stood about thirty yards north of where the Grand Trunk Railway Passenger Station now stands. As the story ran they had a grand jollification that night; what was lacking in domestic comfort was more than made up by convivial cheer—for if they were na fou they just had plenty.

Mr Galt in manner was a man of more than ordinary refinement, and in size considerably above the average of men The Doctor was but very little above the average size, but in manner man of very different type Though liberal, kind and generous at heart, he was gruff and uncouth in manner, and withal was very eccentric An incident in this connection may perhaps be worth relating —At early dawn next morning Mr Galt, in making his way out of the dark shanty, by mistake happened to tread on the Doctor's shins, whereupon he was greatly incensed, and roared out at the top of his voice, "Can ye na keep off folk's shins, ye great muckle brute. On the morning of the 23rd the party proceeded to the spot where stood the Historic Tree it was a large bird's-eye or sugar-maple, about two feet in diameter It was soon cut down by the axe men, Mr Galt and the Doctor giving it a few blows before falling On the centre of this stump the surveyor, John McDonald, planted his compass staff, and declared it to be the centre of the city prospective but a very serious difficulty presented itself at this juncture This tree stood near the banks of the River Speed, which formed the extreme eastern limits of the plot or hillock set apart as the site proper for the town, and how to fix the centre and circumference on one and the same spot was a problem very difficult to solve The Doctor, however, was quite equal to the emergency, and at once suggested the ladies' fan to which all present gave hearty consent The stump was afterwards fenced round, neatly levelled and dressed on the top, and a sun dial placed on it, which answered as the town clock for several years.

Ready employment and remunerative wages soon brought reinforcements of craftsmen of various kinds to the place, insomuch that great inconvenience was experienced for a time in finding even temporary accommodation for the workmen and their families The first three months were mainly occupied in clearing up the land and erecting log houses in different parts of the town. Four of these original structures are still standing Two of them may be seen on Waterloo street—one opposite the planing mill of Mercer & Casey, and the other on the premises of F W Stone, Esq

This one was the first blacksmith shop, and was occupied by John Lynch, father of our respected townsman, James Lynch, and who is entitled to the honour of being the first of the old settlers now living in the town The house at present occupied by Dr Herod, on Quebec street was erected the same year by Mr Prior—intended as a residence for himself, but never was occupied by him It is still sound and in good condition, and likely to last for one hundred years longer unlike the other three buildings it was of squared or hewn logs.

And last the house occupied by D Allan, Esq, on the bank of the Speed, known as the Priory This house is above the average size and quality of log houses

The main building is about fifty by thirty feet, with a wing or lean to at each end—which was all finished in first-class style in 1828 It was originally intended as general headquarters for the company's employees, and was also the residence of Mr Galt for some time previous to his being recalled The south wing, while in an unfinished state, was set apart as a tavern, and occupied by a Mr Read, who also acted as Postmaster *pro tem*

Early in July an opening celebration was mooted and finally the King's birthday was fixed upon for the occasion All hands were soon set to work in making the necessary preparations.

A large frame building to be called a market house was soon in course of erection and was to be used on the occasion as a place of amusement and festivity In view of the coming event another tavern was also soon in course of erection.

This building stood on the south side of east Market Square, nearly opposite the Royal Hotel, and was kept by one Philip Jones. Absalom Shade had by this time finished his contract of cutting and clearing what was then called the Broad Road, now Waterloo Road extending from the

Waterloo lme to the town, a distance of six miles Hs soon after commenced another contract of chopping and clearing the road through the Township of Puslinch or Clergy Reserve The Company, with but few exceptions, were then getting all their supplies from Mr Shade, viz pork, flour whiskey..ete , etc., so that teams were almost daily on the road from Galt By this means the writer was enabled to work his way for the first time to the new town My father and brother being here at the time was an additional inducement to me to visit the place of so much notoriety The King's birthday happening to fall on Sunday the celebration must necessarily come off on Monday the 13th but Sunday did not prove a day of rest. The new market house was only about half shingled The ox had to be dressed and made ready for the roast, and various other little preliminaries preparatory to the occasion The day came, and visitors from various parts began to flock in The band from "Little York, now Toronto, was in attendance Mr Gurnett of Ancaster editor of the Gore *Gazette*, was present, and had quite a lengthy article in his next issue

Waterlun, Galt Eramosa, and Woolwich were all represented. About five hundred strangers in all were present early in the morning.. The dressed ox had been placed on a windlass in front of a burning log pile and turned as on a spit for about six hours He was then cut in pieces and served up. Two pot ash kettles of potatoes were by this time also ready for serving up, together with plenty of bread, hemlock tea, and whiskey The entire company were supplied with a plain but substantial dinner; the only attempt at ornamentation being the head and horns of the bullock placed on a large side dish at the head of one of the tables. All were satisfied that the ox had been roasted whole, but very few of those who partook believed that the whole of the ox was roasted

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It was a rare thing in those days for gatherings of this sort to pass off without a few fights On this occasion it was Irishmen pitted against Yankees Two brothers named Sullivan appear to have been the principal actors on the Yankee side. A row commenced at a newly opened tavern called the "Horn of Plenty" kept by one Charles McTague, resulting very unfavourably for the poor Yankees As soon as that affray was over one of the bystanders hurried off up town to Jones tavern where a number of Irishmen were collected, and told them that the Yankees had gonged out a bushel of Irishmen's eyes This, of course, was the signal for a general onslaught upon the perpetrators. The Yankees, only about half a dozen in number, perceiving that the odds were against them, and that they were

likely to be again overpowered fled for refuge in the direction of their boarding house with twice their number of Irishmen close at their heels They succeeded however in reaching the house and getting the door closed before their pursuers overtook them This was a small log house which stood on the lot where Cook's Hotel now stands on Cork street, and kept as a tavern or boarding house by a man named Yankee Matthews, still living, I believe. The Irishmen however, were determined not to be foiled and began to force open the door

My father happening to be in the house at the time and perceiving that the Yankees were all armed with axes, and fully determined to use them should the others force an entrance quietly got out through a small window at the rear end and went round to the crowd in front assuring them that murder would surely be committed if they persisted in entering the house, and finally succeeded in persuading them to leave, still vowing vengeance on all the Yankees they could find in town

Mr Shade, from Galt who was well known to be a Yankee, was in town, but took the precaution of keeping out of the way He rode a very fine horse, and put up at Jones Hotel

Now it was verily believed that the poor animal was suspected of being Yankee, too from the fact that in the morning when it was brought out of the stable it was minus the tail

An action for damages was instituted against Jones, resulting in a verdict for the plaintiff for sixty dollars and costs. Jones left soon after, and was succeeded by a man named Vanhoutin.

Quite a number of emigrants came in during the early part of the summer Among them were some eight or ten families from Paisley in Scotland.

The majority of these were temporarily quartered in a large log house newly erected for Dr Dunlop This house stood on the south bank of the River Speed, a little north east of the new English Church It was demolished only some eight or ten years ago Doctor Dunlop took these Paisley bodies, as he was pleased to call them, under his special charge, and took an interest in selecting farms for them etc Some of them, I believe, were among the first settlers in that part of the township known as the Paisley Block. He also acted as their physician for a time, as it would appear from a little incident related by Mr Strickland before referred to This gentleman amused himself occasionally in interviewing the Doctor's eccentricities and relates the following anecdote —I remember, he says, one time in particular He came to my office and inquired for me On being informed by the store porter (Mr Fielding, father of the present landlord of the Great Western Hotel), that I had just gone out, he said to tell him when he comes back to take the calomel and jalap down to my house and treat those Paisley bodies to a dose apiece What! all of them, sir? Yes, to be sure They are but just arrived and have got as fat as pigs on the voyage, and some of their bacon must be taken off, or with the heat we shall have them all sick on our hands, and tell him not to spare the jalap

The time was now nearing when the subject of holding another King's birthday celebration must be considered. And the question as to how it was to be observed was of all the most perplexing Some were in favour of a grand ball and supper, others contended that another ox should be roasted A few, however, of the more economical, thought there would be far more fun out of a barrel of whiskey than either of the two first mentioned The vote being taken it was found that whiskey had a large majority So on the morning of the 12th a barrel of whiskey was rolled out and placed in the market house and notwithstanding the limited means of advertising in those days a goodly number were in attendance, and as might be expected things began to get tolerably lively towards evening The proceedings were brought to a close by a grand concert, as quite a number of the more devoted lingered around the much loved spot and were seen at a late hour sitting

m ranges along the steps of the market-house singing heartily, "We Won't Go Home Till M rning

The 12th day of August, 1829, was again observed for the last time in Guelph, the only demonstrations being the firing off of as many of the old muskets as could be collected in the neighborhood.

I wish now to return briefly to the history of the Post office. On Rawlinson's removal from the Priory in the spring of 1828, the appointment was transferred to Mr. Hume, who was at that time residing in the stone store referred to, built by Jenkins & Oliver, on lot No. 1, a little west of the station. Hume died in 1832, but his widow still retained the office. The duties, however, in those days were very light, as there was but one mail a week to the town for the first three years. A change in the ownership of the property soon after necessitated another removal. It was next located in a small frame house on Macdonnell street near or about its intersection with Sandilands street, in a room of Carter's store. Mrs. Hume was sister to Thomas B. Husband, a Clerk in the Canada Company's employ for nearly two years, but left here to reside in the city of Rochester in 1829. He was a gentleman of considerable ability, and has for many years and still is, I believe, practicing law in that city. It was while Mrs. Hume was in the occupancy of the last mentioned premises that she became the wife of the late Robert Corbet, Esq., whereupon the office was again removed by Mr. Corbet to his own premises on Cork street the property at present owned and occupied by E. Newton, Esq. On the death of Mrs. Corbet, which was soon after, Mr. Corbett was formally appointed Postmaster in June, 1837, and subsequently married Miss Oliver, daughter of the late James Oliver, Esq., who came from New York with his family to reside in Guelph in 1829. The office was next removed to Mr. Corbet's then newly-erected block, corner of Wyndham and Cork streets, in 1850. He held the appointment of Postmaster until the time of his death, which was in 1861, a period of over twenty four years. He was a man of correct business habits, and gave general satisfaction as a public officer. His widow is still living, and now resides with her family on Norfolk street.

There were four deaths during the first year, all accidental. The first of these was about the end of July. A brewer or beer peddler named Stephen Tuttle was in town with a load of beer. On his return, and when about three fourths of a mile down the Waterloo Road, a tree was blown across the waggon, killing him instantly, without injury to either the horse or any part of the waggon, except the box. The next was a man named Chase, who was killed by a falling beam while at a house raising in the month of November. He was a carpenter by trade, and boarded at Jones' Hotel. Though companionably a young man, he was very wise—in his way of thinking—wise enough to be a scoffer and was wont to parade his scepticism occasionally among his fellow boarders. In conversation the night previous he said to his companions—"Boys, if you have any messages to hell I'll take them for you." A man named Turner was killed on the 17th of March, 1828, by a falling tree while out chopping. He had just located on the lot adjoining that now occupied by John Murphy, Esq., known as Mount Turn—formerly known as the Dwyer Farm. The other was a man named Church, who was choked by a piece of beef on the Good Friday following, while taking his breakfast in Jones' tavern. Turner was buried in South Market Square, a few feet from the west corner of the stone building recently erected for an arsenal. His remains were never exhumed that I am aware of. The other three were taken away for interment by their friends. Macdonnell street was at that time chopped and cleared to the top of Church Hill (as it was then called), and an acre or so slashed, which was intended as a burying ground when cleared. A portion of what is known as the old burying ground was cleared off early in August, and the first one buried was a man named Reid, one of the first year's settlers in the Scotch Block on Elora Road. Two others were interred the day following—

one a Mr Wallace, father of the Mr D Wallace, of the township of Pilkington the other a man name Thane, from Paisley Scotland, who died very shortly after his arrival in town.

Horace Perry, of Port Hope millwright, who had the contract of building the Guelph Mills, arrived in Guelph with a staff of builders and millwrights on the 28th of April, 1830 The mill was up and running on the 10th of December following

The first Sunday School was opened by Mr Buchanan British Consul, in August, 1828, while in Guelph on a visit for a few days from New York It was in a small log house on South Market Square, owned by the late Benjamin Harrison, who, with his wife, were among the teachers

The first school teacher in the town was a man named Davis, who opened a private school for a few months towards the end of 1827

An office for job printing was opened on Waterloo street early in 1828, by a man named Chatterton, existing only some six months

The Canada Company's offer of a town lot and house for the first weaving done in the town was awarded to the late James Hodgert Esq , who had a loom running in the winter of 1827 8 This lot is situate on the corner of Quebec street and St. George's Square, lately the property of the Messrs Hefferman

The first marriage solemnized was that of Christopher Keough to Miss Ann Green in September 1827 Mrs Keough is still living and resides adjacent to the town

The first practising physician in the town was a Doctor Welsh, in 1827

Thomas Lynch was the first born who is now living in Guelph

LIST OF THE NAMES OF THE FIRST YEAR'S SETTLERS IN GUELPH STILL LIVING

Jas Lynch, Hugh Henry, Robt Thompson, Jas McQuillan, Mrs Jas McQuillan, Felix Hanlon, Mrs Michael Allen, Mrs. Ann Keongh, D Starton, Donald Wallace, Hugh Wallace, Alex McDonald Walter McDonald, Alex Kennedy (teacher), Thos McBride, Mrs. McBride, John Gibbs Mrs Charles McTagne, Mrs John McTague, Mrs Peter McPagne Mrs Soden, Mrs Bickers, Mrs Tobin, Rory McCrae, Wm McCrae, Henry Foster, Jas Benham, Mrs. Macdonald (widow), mother of Alex Macdonald Mrs McCrae (widow) mother of Wm and Rory McCrae Wm Croft, Mrs F Harrison, Mrs Henry, Alex Campbell, Thomas Daily

SECOND YEAR'S SETTLERS

Wm McCuen, Saml McCuen, Mrs. Ann Mitchell, Mrs Jane Ritchie, Martin Duley, Isaac Lemx, Mrs Mannie, William Patterson, Robert Patterson, Mrs. Charles McWilliams, Mrs. Laird (widow), Thomas Lynch, Joseph Margin, Wm Logan, Arch McCorkindale, John McCorkindale, John Drew Jas Keough Wm Benham, Bernard McTague, Sarah McTague, Robert Knowles, Mrs Fields, Janet McKersie, William McKersie, John McKersie, David McKersie, Gavin McKersie, Robert McKersie

List of some of those known to have been residents of Guelph in the winter of 1827-8 in addition to those already given or referred to in the narrative —Chas. Armstrong, D D Akins, Chas Boyington, Thos. Baker,

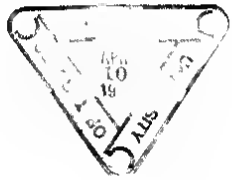
Chas Burns, Jash Bilerd, John Clark, James Coleman, Robert Clark, Ed Carroll, John Clark, James Cornfoot, Daniel Dougan, Wm Delmore, James Elliott, Robert Elder, John Foster, John Farrell, Wm Gregg, David Gibbs, Edward Gilmore, Daniel Hill, Louis Howard, John Hall, John Herreld, George Henry, Thomas Johnson, Thomas Kelly, Wm Kenly, Enoch Kenyon, Uriah Lampart, John Lennox, Thomas Lee, Malcolm Livingston, James McCartney, Michael Mullen, Wm McCrea, John McDonald, James McGarr, John McLeod, McLaren & Miller, John McNeil, Hugh McDonald, Peter Butchard, Alex. Rose, John Gaffney, John Smith, Geo Wallace, Alex Reid, Wm Johnson, Richard Johnson, Alex McTavish, J Oliver, Henry Pennybaker, Thomas Stewart, Thomas Smith, Fenton Molloy, John Barnes, Joseph Milloy, Robert McOnen, John McNulty, James Thompson, John Thompson, John Taft, W W Wright, John Wilson, Matthias Wert, James Yates, John Mitchell, Andrew Ritchie.

ROBERT THOMPSON

ELLENBUEN,
Guelph, April 21st, 1877

GUELPH:
Mercury Steam Printing House, Macdonnell Street.
1877

THIS EDITION PRINTED IN GUELPH
BY
AMPERSAND PRINTING COMPANY
(ERAMOSA ROAD)
1977



A BRIEF ACCOUNT

OF THE

ARMY HOSPITAL AT GRELEE.

[illegible] 1850.

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